Our Washington Correspo WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1852.

The Afairs of Samana-The "U-ion" and the Democracy-The Exclusion of Europe from Interference in the Affair s of this Continent-Atterper of the "Time," to Support this Doctrine, in Opposition to the Monroe Declaration—Sickness of Vice-President King.

The markers which I referred to in my letter of

thith, will be made the subject of inquiry in ongress at an early day. The belief strengthens hat there is more than an secidental ceincidence, oth of time and purpose, in the affairs of Saman and Sonora. Yet you will observe—and the fact is mificant of the influences which surround the Union-that that paper is inclined to dampen any beling which these matters might, or rather do process re is a quiet, but very earnest, effort en the part of the respective Fings of the democracy, to got the control of the "organi" but, I take it, if eneral Pierce shall consider himself in need of wind instrument, he will have one of his own, without causing himself to be misunderstood by accepting one ready tuned At present the Union in es to "fogytsm," but it may pipe on another key

Still, whatever view the conservative section of the domeeracy may take upon the particular affair of Samana, it must nerve itself to meet all questions of that kind on the ground of the Mouros de

of Samana, it must nerve itself to meet all questions of that kind on the ground of the Monros declaration. The time has come when it is to be decided whether that declaration shall be regarded as a vital principle in our policy, or be formally abandoned. Fillmore has evaded meeting it; but an administration professing to be democratic, and coming into power by the almost unanimeus voice of the nation, cannot shelter itself under half measures. Its ever whelming success in the late political centest is due to the betief that its policy would be open, firm, and essentially American, under every contingency. Anything less than that would convert its present ablest and firmest supporters into lukewarm friends or open enemies.

It will not prove uninteresting now, when this Monroe dedianation begins to assume a prastical importance, to revert to what has been said upon it by these most interested in preventing its enforcement. When the affairs of Gentral America were premimently before the public, some two years age, there is reason for believing that hir Clayton took consistent to inform the English government that this principle had passed into a fandamental rule of American policy. Hints to this effect certainly were current, and called forth a very free expression of opinion from the English press, in which there was mingled enough of alarm to give significance to the bluster. The Times entreated the statesmen, not only of England, but of Europe, to withdraw their attention for a moment from Bussia and its policy, to an opponent not less formidable on the other side of the Atlantic, whose advances, it asserted, were not less portentous and rapid. The extatemen of Europe, it contended, were se eccupied in guarding the order of things which had been initiated there, as to pay no attention "to the rules of conduct which might be laid down by any country sot Europea," and were silently permitting the growth of a pelicy is stateritories beyond their limits, which they would not tolerate for an enemat if put forth by

in population and territory, so as most effectually to arouse the suspicious and excite the alarm of

in pepulation and territory, so as most effectually to arcuse the suspicions and excite the alarm of Europe.

The rest of the article is so evident in its purpose, and its close so significent, that it will bear reproduction at this time, when public attention is again forcibly arcested by the surject to which it relaxes The scizure of Samana, the establishment of the Colony of the Bay Islands, in the Bay of Honduras, and therevolutionary proceedings in Senera, may have more to do with the idea here put forward of an organised European interposition against the further extension of the power and influence of the United States, than meny people are prepared to admit. Hear the Times:

Mr Jefferson, the most exclusively American and ambitious of the several Previouse of the United States, first broached the destrine that the interests of America imperatively compelled her to declare that no European State should henceforth sequire additional power or torritory in America. Englased for many years after the declaration of independence by the United States, was in peaceasion of territories on the North American continuent, more extansive than there of any other nation, whether European or American. Frances soon after that event sold her American dominions to the United States; Spain lost her great previace of M-xiee, and the whole continent was evidently destined to be the proporty of the two scotions of the Angle Saxon race—the one under the flag of England, and we are now led to laquire why the one section States. The maxim of American policy thus first onunciated by Jefferson, was, in fast, directed against England; and we are now led to inquire why the one section of Englishmen, who constitute the republic of the United States, may acquire territory and influence upon the continents of North and South America, while those who still remain English, and constitute the English nation, are to be excluded from any participation in these advantages. Within the last haif century the United States has more them quadrupled the extent of its territories—partly by purchase, partly by intrigue, partly by conquest The matien which in 1753 was confined on the sorth by British America, on the cast by the Atlantic on the west by the Missisppi, and on the couth by Fiorids, has now so extended its southern boundary as to have reached the Guif of Mexico, and so stretched its western limit as to have the Pasific cocan washing the whole length of its western boundary. The people who when they dealed the tensives independent, did not exceed 3 500.000 conts. new amount to above, 25,000,600; and this powerful people cocily informs the nations of Europe that its rafety is incompatible with any acquisitien of territory by any European state on the American continent. any acquisition of territory by any European state on the American continent.

That peace should be maintained between England and the United States must be the wish of every rational man set he idee of the attants; but peace can only be maintained by a just conduct on tha part of both untions; and any attempt on the part of the United States is possess hereelf of further territory would render it a matter of absolute necessity on the part of England to interfere and present such aggression.

If any nation has a right to be jackens with respect to this rubject, it is England; the United States is without any pretext for fear on such an eccasion, and must not be influed to lay down and maintain maxims of intermational policy, the only object of which must be to propage for barself universal dominion on the continent of America.

This is a formal declaration of war upon the Mon-This is a fermal declaration of war upon the Monroe dectrine. England must interfere "to prevent the acquisition of further territory by the United States," and this repushic "must not be allowed to lay down and maintain" the Mouroe declaration as a maxim of internal policy. Such was the issue then foreshadowed, and such it appears to me, is the first great and vital issue which the next administration wil be called upon to meet. To the question, how it will be mee, I have no doubt the proceedings of Congress, during the coming month, will adford a most significant answer.

The health of Vice President King is failing, and his friends begin to fear that he will not recover. Politicians are already serive in arranging his successor. Senator Bright is the favorite of the extreme right, or conservative portion of the democracy. But I doubt if a Northern man can be chosen President of the Senate under existing circumstances.

WASHINGTON, Das. 20, 1852. Movements of the Democratic Leaders-Meeting of the Extremes-The Proposed Extraordinary Ap

propriation General Topics. for some years past the democratic party hi been racked by dissentions, and split up into hostile and apparently irreconcilable factions. The differences which have existed had their real origin in conflicting personal and sectional ambitions, although the contending parties generally found it convenient to put them on the higher ground of principle. We had Southern democrats and Northern democrats, subdivided into fire-enters and conservatives at the South, and free seilers and conservatives, or, more classically, "old fogies," at the North, with an intermixture, in all sections, of a party sharing neither the ambitions nor the hatreds of any, possessing some national and many rital elements, and called "Young America." This party, previous to the Baltimere Convention, began to draw around it the men of ideas and of progress and had become an important, and, in the eyes of the democracy at large, the saving constituent in the long-distracted organization which had been broken down by the personal hostilities of Var Baren and Cass. Although not powerful enough in the Convention to control that body, it was able to give it a direction against those sectional and selfish interests which agitated it, and rendered their success impossible. The result was a nomination, utterly irrespective of all previous factional organizations, in the selection of a man unex saptionable to all and committed to pone. The party at large, sharing in few of the schemes of their leaders, received the nomination with a satisfaction which made it a clear necessity for their leaders to open unreservedly into its support. They all did

se, with more or less grace, and the election was carried on with complete outward unanimity.

But it would be a great mixture to suppose that the lenders of the democratic factions all at emoforget their aspirations and animosities. Politicians are too much imbued with human nature, to indulge in the celestial virtues of patrictic resignation and the forgiveness of their enemies. They all cherished the hope, that although circumstances had raised General Fierce to the Presidency, they might perhaps centrel his action, and ashieve, through him, what they could not do for themselves. Their manocuvres to this end commenced even before the election, and have been assidueusly carried on ever since. Each one has professed unlimited cendence in General Pierce, of course, but that cendence has always had behind it a mental reservation—provided he favors me and my friends! Honee, pilgrimages to the medern Mecca, oracular givings out in newspapers, and suggestions from democratic conventious, all meaning in the words of the prayer. "Look down kindly upon us, we beseech thee!"

But it has new come to be distinctly understood that General Pierce having been elected by the whole party, will not betray its united confidence. He will not lead himself to schemes of prescription, nor the uses of factions, and will aim to maintain throughout his administration the same harmony which signalized his election. Letters have been received from him here, se directly indicating this determination, that it is new deemed as pelitic, upon all sides, to disclaim selfash and factional considerations and influences, as it was after the nomination at Baltimore. The subdivisions of the party are on their good behavier, fraternization. They, unquern— stheir conditions in this general fraternization. They, unquern— is their conduct, have more generous impulses that the other area are massing the Union, establishing new magnaines in New York, and filling centingent vacancies in the Vice Presidue,— in a product of their strength, feel that they c

tions of public policy which impend in the fature. They really seem to be more intent on purposes than on position.

It is a most significant fact, that this liberal organization is really made up of what might be called extreme men—if the fact that it comprises men from the extreme North, South, and West, canjustify the term. And if, as it appears likely, their scalition shall be effected, by the meridee of all individual for general purposes, they will come to be regarded as the true national democracy. There is no deubt this consolidation is rapidly going on, and after the holidays we shall see the fruits. We may then expect to see brought forward the measure which I have intimated was in contemplation, of placing an extraordinary centingent appropriation in the hands of General Fierce, to enable him to meet prempely and completely the complication of foreign difficulties which will be entailed upon him by this administration. This appropriation will be a practical vote of confidence in the prospective President, and any opposition to it, on the part of any of the democratic leaders in Congress, will bring down upon them the distrust of the party. I shall expect to find the measure sustained by the liberal men—yee, I will go further, and say, by the truly progressive, patrictio, and wise men—of all parts of the country. Of course it will meet with no open opposition except on the plea of expediency; but, under existing circumstances, the real significance of that plea will be fully understeed, not only by the public, but by General Pierce himself.

In illustration of what I have said above, I may mention a little incident. One of the most intolerant of the exclusiveists, (profanely termed "eld ogies,") recently mot a leading Southerner is a costal assemblage, and in the source of conversation intimated that "of course" his Southerner is a costal assemblage, and in the source of conversation intimated the "of course" his Southerner is a costal assemblage, and in the source of conversation in the exponent of a

vernment here, but will give Nicaragua a better po-sition with the administration to follow.

So far as Coggress is cencerned, nothing will be done until after the holidays, when we may expect stirring times, both as respects men and measures. In the interim, a truce exists by common consent, and dullness broods upon the capital.

ALERTS.

Our New Hampshire Correspondence. CONCORD, N. H , Dec. 14, 1852. Titled Nobility in New England-About the Count

and Countess of Rumford.

The death of Sarah Thompson, "Countess of Rumford," which took place in this town on the 2d inst., has already been noticed by the HERALD, and the public journals generally. Her age was seventy-eight, and she was nover married. A sketch of the life of her father, Benjamin Thompson, "Count of Rumford," may be interesting to your readers:He was born in Woburn, Mass., March 26, 1753

His life was an eventful one. In his earlier years he was connected prominently with the troubles between Great Britain and her New England colonies. whence arose the revolutionary war, and at a later period be flourished in England, Bavaria, and France, in turn, as a military man, a philosopher, mathematician, and inventor. Although he spent more than two thirds of his days in Europe, the New England Yankee shone conspicuous in his character, in spite of the honors and titles conferred upon him by crowned heads until the day of his death. At the age of thirteen, we find him handling a yard stick, as a merchant's apprentice, in Salem, and afterwards in Besten, Mass. He was among the first of hundreds of great mechanical geniuses here in New England, who have commenced their career by a fancied discovery of perpetual motion At another time, when the news of the repeal of the "Stamp Act" was received at Salem, he appears to have turned his attention to pyrotechnics, and to have narrowly escaped being cut off in his career while compounding a display of fireworks in honor of that event. In the latter part of his life we find him, besides attending to affairs of State in foreign lands, inventing Ramferd cooking stoves, roasters, bakers, curing smoky chimneys, speculating on the most nutritious compounds for soups for the poor, the most approved method of eating hasty pudding and molasses, &c. These constituted his eccentrici

Subsequently, in 1771, he attended medical loc tures at Cambridge. In 1772 he was keeping school at Bradford, Mass , near Haverhill, whence the first settlers of this town migrated. The son of the first minister, Hon Timothy Walker, then a Colonel in the Provincial militia, afterwards a member of the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention of 1784, and again a Judge, heard of young Thompson's talents and employed him to come to Concord, (then Rumford,) in 1772, to teach a tuition school. Here he became sequainted with, and subsequently married, the minister's daughter and the colonel's sister Young Thompson was then ninoteen years old: his

Young Thompson was then ninoteen years old; his bride was a widow of thirty, with four children, her first husband, Colonel Benjamin Rolfe—from whom has descended a numerous and respectable family by that name, now residing here—having died the year before, (in 1771.) aged about sixty. Her maiden name was Sarah Walker.

Sarah Thompson, the late Countess, was the only issue by this connection. Young Thompson old not remain here long. In consequence of an intimate acquaintance with the elder Wentworth, the Provincial Gevernor, residing at Pertsmouth, by whom he was appointed a Major in the Provincial militia, he was stigmatized by the liberty men, or whigs, of that day, as a tory. Subsequently, their prejudices against him (by many now believed to have been unfounded.) became so strong that he was ferced to fly frem Concord, with his wife and daughter, to Wobura. There, also, he was pursued by the liberty men. They surrounded his house, threatened him with violence, and evenually carried things to such extremes that he way

compedied in FITS, to come his with and daugstee back refuge with his first, demand Gaga, come mander of the British in Boston. This he effects have been a seried of the British in Boston. This he effects have been a seried of the archard for the seried of the archard for the archard for the archard for the archard for the series of the

He succeeded in preserving the neutrality of Bavaria, and freeing it from invasion, and thus increased his previous high reputation, both with the Elector and the people. Among ether tokens of the former's gratitude, the Count was permitted to settle one-half of a pension which he enjoyed, then amounting to about £1,200, (\$6,000,) upon his daughter, the late Countees. I believe that for several years after his death it was not paid to her at all, and that she has never received over \$1,000 per annum. The Elector of Bavaria, in 1798, appointed the Count ambassador to the oourt of Great Britain. He was not received in that capsoity, hewever, in consequence of the English legal fiction which delares that a born subject cannot alienate his allegiance. This so mortified the Ceunt, added to the deep grief caused by the death, in 1799, of his friend and patron, the Elector Charles Theedore, that Count Rumford for a time contemplated returning to the United States, having received a formal invitation from this government. He was induced to change his mind, however, and for a time remained in England, pursuing his favorite philosophical avecations, founding the "Reyal Institution," which can boast of subsequently giving employment to such public benefactors as Thomas Young, Sir Humphrey Davy, Brande and Faraday Count Rumford gave this institution the greatest part of his private philosophical apparatus, valuable models, &c. It was founded in 1800, mainly through his efforts, and £30 000 raised by subscription to sustain it.

Rumford returned to Bavaria, after the accession of Maximilian, the new Elector, soon after 1800. He found his favorite workhouse and soup distributing establishment abandened, and was so disgusted therent that, after assisting to model a Bavarian Academy of Baisness, he changed his residence to Paris—his daughter, the late Countass, having previously returned to reside with his mether, at Wobura, Massachusetts. At Paris the Count married his second wife, Not heeding the maxim of the older Weller to

leas of others. Perhaps this will account for his unpopularity among the American patriots in his early years, and the French philosophers in the latter perion of his life.

Count Rumford died at his villa in Aubuil, near Paris, in August, 1814, aged 64 years Being seized with a fever, he persisted in pursaing his usual avecations. He left seeme property, although not large, having been liberal during his life time. He gave an annuity of \$1,000 and the reversion of some preparty at Woburn, to Harvard College, the whole amounting to some \$1,100 per annum, for the Rumford professorship; or, in the words of his will, "To teach the utility of the physical and mathematical sciences, for the improvement of the useful arts, and for the extension of the industry, prosperity, happiness and well being of society." This fund, in 1845, ameunted to about \$29,000, and endows one of the most valuable professorships in the University. To the American Asademy of Arts and Sciences at Boston, he gave \$5,000 in United States three por cent stocks, interest to be appropriated once in every two years, as a premium to the author of the most important discoveries made in any part of the American continent, or in any American island, on heat or light, to be awarded in two medals, one of gold and the other silver. In the 6fty years since this fund was given, the premiums have been awarded but once, to Dr. Hare. of Philadelphia, in 1899, for the invention of his sompound blow-pipe and galvanic improvements. The sum of \$3,000 was misaporoprised. in 1843 or 1845, to buy a telescope for Harvard College. According to a report of the Treasurer of the Academy. Mr. G. J. Bowditch, it appears that the sum of \$13 035 55 had been paid out of the fund from the time it was given up to May, 1844; of this amount \$7,348 97 was for books, \$1,838 55 for meteocological observations, \$1 200 for telescope, \$776 for mathematical instruments. &c. The amount of the fund from the time it was apart a fund of £500, (two hundred pounds.) and remitted the interest

mtoss, as well as for his sister and other rela-

Countees, as well as for his sister and ether relatives.

The late Countees, whose death is noticed at the commendement of this latter, was but little known here, having spent a large portion of her life in Europe, and with her grandmother, at Woburn She was a maiden lady, and, in many respects, singular and occentrie. She lived a secluded life, in the old "Rolfe Kaneion House," as called, erected about the year 1770, by the first husband of her mother, the Count's first wife. The house may be seen, on the right hand side, from the railroad cars, as they enter, from the senth, the principal vittage of Concord. It stands upon a triangle, formed by the junction of two streets, embracing seme two acres of ground. Morrimack river runs within two rods of the rear of the dwelling, which is chaded by large and becautiful elms, such as oan only be found in the cild New England towns. Here the Countees had secluded herself for some eight or ten years past, interrupted only by one or two visits to her friends in Paris. Her only company has been a pretty young lady, a native of Brompton, England, where the Countees' father resided for a time, and who was there adopted into her family. For ten years this yeung lady has ministered to all the wants of her "aunt," (as she was accustomed to call her.) seldens, until quite recently, searcely having been permitted to leave her. In spite of the old lady's whims and foibles, the adopted nice has managed to acquire a good education, and, latterly, to introduce horself inte Concerd society, fall in love and commit matrimenty with a ceuttryman, a talented and industrious young landscape painter, who "doce" the slegant work on the coaches manufactured by the Mesers Abbot. These may be seen everywhere, from Halifax to Baorsmento, the principal New York hotels included. This matrir onial alliance was celebrated before a large assemblage, at the North Church, a few weeks since, Rev. Dr. Beuten officiating. The old Countees was sick at the time, and had previously rebelled at the proposed

Franklin Pierce in the Public Schools of

Boston.

[From the Boston Traveller, Dec. 20.]

On Saturday morning last Gen Franklin Pierce, the President elect, visited the Mather Grammar School, South Beston. He was accompanied and introduced by Hom. Amos Lawrence, the patron of the school, and the gentlema after whom a large association of the pupils of the school, united for the prevention of swearing, is named. President Hopkins, of Williams College was also of the party.

the school, united for the prevention of swearing, is named. Provident Hopkins, of Williams College was also of the party.

The gentlemen first entered the grammar department, where were gathered some three hundred misses. After examising the library of the association. Gen. Pierce was formally intreduced to the young ladies by Josish A. Stearns the Principal. The President elect then made a most appropriate address. ursing them to improve the apportunities presented for improvement, and containing a proper ambition in study.

The party then repaired to the boys' room, and after examining the philosophical instruments and other apparatus with which the school is provided. Gen Pierce addressed the boys. His remarks were calculated to make a lasting impression in favor of regulifican institutions, good order, and sound morality. The success and honor, he remarks, upon his own exertions. Every boy before me, whether of American or foreign eright, is here fitting to be an American eitissn, and so let him improve his opportunities, that he may become a blessing, an honor, a support to his country. He made a touching alineism to his father, who he said, was a pattern of moblences. He consulted by an earnest appeal to the boys to be industrious for each one, he remarked, has a duty to perferm and the school is the place to become fitted for the station which hereafter he may be earled to fill.

The scholars entertained their visiters with two or three congs and a brief exhibition of some of their studies and the guest them retired to the Primary School, in the same building, kept by Miss Emily Barker. Here also Gen. Pierce briefly addressed the schoolars, and then retired, expressing himself highly delighted with his visit. The eccasion was one of deep interest to the pupils, and will be long remembered as an Interesting event in the history of the school.

The Minnesota Maine Liquor Law Declared

The Minnesota Maine Liquor Law Declared Voit.

[From the St Paul Democrat, Dec. 1.]

A preceeding under the eleventh section of the Maine Liquer law, so called, was invituded before a justice of the peace, whereby a search warrant was issued against Alexis Clouder, of St. Anthony, and a quantity of liquor in his possession was selsed, and ordered by the justice to be destroyed and the defendant fixed \$25. An appeal was made from that deciries to the District Court of the First Judicial District for Ramsey county.

Judge Hayter anneanced his decision on Saturday last, in which ha thoroughly reviewed and investigated every point involved in the case. The following is a brief of the points decided:—

1. That the legislative newer being vested by the organic act in the legislative assembly and Governor, they had no right or authority to delegate it to any body or persons—not even to the people of the territory.

2. That in the enactment in question, the Legislature in effect attempted to transfer this power to the people.

3. That is so doing they seted beyond their authority and conferred no power upon the people and consequently their acts were void.

4. That the people of the territory could not in their eminent dominion reserve and exercise the power inastanch as the territories belong to the people of the whole Union and under the constitution of the United States, the ultimate sovereignty is granted to Congress, and not by the people of the territory, who therefore it never became a law, and cannot be enfected as such.

The Recent Total Ecures of the Sun The

THE RECENT TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN—The Boston Transler of the lite inst, has the following in relation to the recent total college of the sun in the eastern hemisphere — At the new moon, which coourred last night about eleven o'clock (Beston time.) her shadew passed over the surin, and caused a total college of the sun in part of Liberia Diana, Japan, &e At Irkusk, the capital of Eastern Liberia in latitude 52 dag, 16 min. N. longitude 104 deg, 20 min E, the cellpse was marriy or quite total, it was very large. The greatest duration of the total cellpse at any place was about four minutes. According to that excellent work, the British Nauntical Almanas. It appears that the central collpse begun December 10. 10 hours 2 minutes P. M., and ended at 11 hours 50 minutes, (the mecon's shadow, therefore, was 1 heur 48 minutes in crossing the earth.) and that it passed over places having the following latitudes and tempitudes by drawing a line through whele, on a map, the path of the central collpse may easily, be seen. The place where it was central at moon, latitude 37 dag, 28 min., longitude 127 dag, 18 min, is in the rea of Japan —

Lat. Long. Lat. Long. Lat. Long. dag, m. deg, m. deg m. deg, m. deg m. deg, m. deg m. deg m. deg, m. deg m. THE RECENT TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN-The

Horrible Outrage and Spicing.—We learn from the Corland County Waig of 17th inst. that a couple of raffans committed a terrible cutrage upon a married woman named Harvey, in the teen of folion, Certland county, on the 16th inst. The circumstances are as follows:—Mrz. Harvey had conscion to go into the yard late in the evening. On her husband going on the heard a cry and the tramping of feet, and immediately started in the direction of the noise, when he saw two men sarrying of Mrs. H. The wretches, on seeing the approach of Mr. Harvey, laid down their poine and competed The woman was found gagged, and from the fright saused by the attempt to abduot her, she became devenged, and in that condition field from her home a few days after, and put an end to her existence by hunging herself. This singular transaction remains a mystery. No one can form a reason for the attempt to abduot this old lady, who was a peaceable and quiet woman, and was never known by commit an act of any kind to the serious injury of any person.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBRERY.—We learn from the Precidence Journal, that on the 17th lists, as Mr. George R. Bailey was returning from Taunton to Mansdeld, where he resided, he was met on the road by a men whe stopped his horse, and jumped into the wagen. The villain demands d his manney, which he refused to deliver, when he was seried, and they both fail out upon the ground. The rebber then drew a knife, and stabbed Mr. Bailey two or three times in the breast. The blows with the knife, however, did not disable him, when the rebber presented a pistel, and threatmed him with instant death if he did not give up his money, which he was empelled to do, to the amount of \$250, with which the villain made his escape.

More Elections in Massachusetts — Another trial for numbelpal efficers will take piece in some of the cities of Massachusetts to day. In Lowell, the whig candidate for Mayer, at the last context came within four votes of being elected and even more than that number were cast in his favor hat were thrown out in consequence of roma informatity, and thereby rendered anciher election necessary.

Sh Relations in New Orlean OR BETWEEN THE MAYOR AND

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE MAYOR AND THE SPANISH CONSUL

[From the New Orients Bee, Dec. 9]

In answer to a resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen, the Mayor transmitted to that body, last evening the following message and documents:—

MAYORALYT OF NEW ORLEARS, NOT. 30, 1882.

TO THE PARSIDERT AND MEMBERS OF THE BEARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEARS—
Gentlemen—In obedience to a resolution adopted by your honorable body on the 16th inst., "requesting the Mayor of the city to transmit to the Board of Aldermen cipies of such correspondence as may have takes place between him and the proprietors of El Pelays or any correspondence in which that new-paper was concerned," I have the honor to submit herewith documents marked A. B. O. D. E. and F. containing all the correspondence that has taken place in this office with reference to the new-paper El Pelays Very respectfully, your obedient A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

[TRANSLATION.]

A. B. O. D. R. and F. containing all the correspondence that has taken place in this office with reference to the newspaper El Pelayo Very respectfully. Your obedient servant

[TARABLATON.]

THE SPANISH CONSUL TO THE MAYOR OF NEW ORLEANS—

Branish Consullate of New Orleans.

New Orleans. May 6, 1852.]

I have just received from the editors of the Spanish paper El Pelayo. a communication calling my attention, (with the view that I should submit the matter to your flonor.) to the fact that it is intended to rensw the seemes of the 21st August last, by mobing the office of the aforesaid paper.

I have the honor of making this statement to your flonor in talfillment of my official duty and hoping that you will take such steps in the premises as you may think proper. I have the honer to ne, with the highest consideration, &c.

(Signed)

Consul of her Catholic Majesty.

To his Henor the Mayor of the City of New Orleans.

THE MAYOR OF NEW ORLEANS TO THE STANISH CONSUL.—

MAYGRALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, }

SIR.—I have the honer to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this day, advising me that you had been apprised by the editors of the "Pelayo," shat it was the intention of some evil disposed persons to make an attack on the establi himent of that paper, and to remew the scenes of the 21st August last.

In reply, I beg to state that having accertained yesterday that an incendiary planard, threat-ming violence to that paper had been stuck up in a public bar room. I at once took the necessary steps to prevent any di turbence of the public tranquility. During yesterday afternoon and night a strong police force was ready to act at a moment-warning, and I had some picked men on the aleit who kept watch in the neighborhood of the paper. You may rest assured that my utmost your own was the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient reavant. (Signed) A. D. CROSSM an, Mayor.

J. Y. Landere v. Rueda, Esq., Consul of H. C. M., that the hambidli in question contained the following extraots from the paper referred to :—

"

some, will say that the majority of the people of the united States are ignoramuses and felons. "—Pelaye of You will agree with the undersigned, that indiscriminate abuse of this hind is calculated to provoke the resement of a large portion of his fellow citizens, and that the employment of such unnecessarily insulting language is little in unison with that dignifed courtery so characteristic of the Spanish nation.

The press of this country is free, and amenable only to public opinion. The undersigned cannot, therefore, attempt to dictate to the editors of Et Pelays the course which they ought to pursus, but the undersigned deems it his duty to apprize you as the official representative of the Spanish crown of the estensible causes which led to the placarding of this incendistry hand bill.

In conclusion, the undersigned begs to assure the Conzul of H. C. M. that his unceasing efforts will be directed towards the preservation of the public peace and resident. The undersigned has the home to rease to the Jonual of H. C. M. the assurance of his distinguished consideration (signed) A. D. CROSSNAM, Mayor.

To J. Y. Landing v. Rueda, Eq., Consul of H. C. M.

[FRANSLATION]

The Spanish Conzul, To The Mayor of New Orleans—

of the C. M. the saurance of his distinguished consideration (signed.) A D. CROSSWAN, Mayer.

To J. Y. Laborde v Rueda, Eq., Consul of H. C. M.

The Spanish Consult to the Mayer of New Orlhams.

Francish Consultate of New Orlhams.

New Orlhams. May 6th, 1852

I had the honer yesterday of receiving your Honor's esteemed favor in answer to a communication of mine of a few moments antecedent, in which I am assured of the efforts of your Honor to maintain the harmony and tranquility which now so happily exist among the cliness and strangers of this city.

To-day, I have satisfaction in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of this day's date, in explanation of the hambill which was ported up in a coffee house, diricted against the newspaper El Palays.

The high sense of justice of the respectable magistrate to whom I address myself will not fail. I feel confident, in a spreciating hew deeply I regret the publication, in the show named paper, of certain usguarded expressions which have wounded the natural feelings of a large number of citizen; I cannot, however, bring myself to believe that the writer's language conveyed the idea which seems stracked to its and I can saver your flower that the officiality article would never have appeared, had it been in my power to have prevented its publication.

I must state to your Honor, and I do so with pleasure, that I have communicated to the responsible editor of the El Pelays, my views on the subject, and he has agreed to keep out of his paper for the future, all larguident articles which might endanger the public tranquility (which) that we now enjoy.

The expression of my prefound gratitude is due to your Honor for the flattering manner in which you have been pleased to allude to the Spanish nation. You will allow me in return to express the excited opinion and admiration which I entertain for the great country of the immetial Washington.

with the highest consideration.

I have the honor to be,
Your most obedient servant.

(Signed) JUAN Y. LABORDE r RUEDA,
Consul of Her Catholic Majesty.
To His Honor the Mayor of the City of New Orleans.

To His Honor the Mayor of the City of New Orleans.

THE SPANISH CONSUL TO THE MAYOR OF NEW ORLEANS.—

SPANISH CONSULATE OF NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Oct. 9, 1852.

I have just been apprised, through two different channels, which are entitled to full credit, that some disturbers of the public pense are preparing to mob and destroy the office of the paper called El Pelaye, this very night, or to-merrow evening.

I have not heeded the threats and admonitory warnings which have been daily addressed to ms from anonymous sources, satisfied that I am faithfully fulfilling my efficial duties, and knowing that my acts are those of a man of honor, which even my worst snemics cannot deny.

man of honor, which even my worst enemies cannot deny.

Your Honor will permit me to ask of you to grant a just protection to the Spanish subjects, whose rights are entrusted to me, and which your donor has promised to defend.

a just pretection to the Spanish rubjects, whose rights are entrusted to me, and which your donor has promised to defend.

God grant to your Honor a leng life.

(Signed) JUAN Y LABORDE Y RUBBA.

Gonsul of Her Cathelic Majesty.

To his Hener the Mayor of the City of New Orleans.

The Mayer of New Orleans of the City of New Orleans.

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The Mayer of New Orleans of the City of New Orleans.

The Mayer of the day which was placed in my possession at 8 o'sleek this afternom. You state in your letter that you have meetained from various sources entitled to credit, that it is the intention of some wil disposed persons to make an attack to night or to morrow evening on the newspaper establishment. Et Prings, and you appeal to me to use my exections to protect the efficiency of the major and its proprieters from injury.

To such an appeal I shall never turn a deaf hearing, considering as I do, that the maintenance of good order is especially entrusted to the Mayor, and I have therefore insued the mecassary erders to the police, to keep a sharp watch, and te pat down the slightest attempt at disturbance wherever it may manifest itself. But whilst disposed to avail myself of all the authority placed at my disposal, for the preservation of the public pease, I must take the liberty of adding, that the efficiency of the Executive should not be constantly and continually impered by the publication of articles of a mature calculated in regreat a degree to arouse these sublitities of our population, and which have of late durantly and continually in the regreentative of her Catholic Majesty must be fully aware of the fact that the Polaye is in the habit of employing language, which, if made use of by an American elitizen in the column of the paper for which you claim the pretection of the law.

Permit me to add that I do not say this with the view of shrishing from any rep

SUBMITTING IT TO THE PROPER -The liquor law SUBMITTING IT TO THE PROPLE—The liquor law which recently passed the Vermont Legislature contains a providen authorizing constables to arrest and commit every man they find intexiented, and to keep him in prison uptil he is in a fit state to testify where he obtained his liquor. If he refuses to testify the justice before whom he is brought has power to commit him till he will. The law is to be veted on by the people; if they say yes, it goes late operation the first of April; if ma, then on the first of Poesmber. A correspondent of the Solem Gazette says this reminds him of the colored preacher, who said "there would be services at his house pear Thurrday, of de Lord be willin', and on de mext Tuesday, any how."

A FULL PRIMON.—We learn that the county prison is, at the precent time, filled to overflowing with immates. In most of the cells in the untried department it is found necessary to put two and three prisoners together. The oriminal counts will, in the course of the next week or so, greatly relieve this pressure. The large number of recent committals for counterfeiting, petty larcenty, frecioting &c., has centributed mainly to this unusual accumulation of onese awaiting trial or sentence.—Philadelphia Builetin, Dec. 16.

MASSACHUSETTS ICE IN AUSTRAIA .- The Boston MASSACHUSERTS ICE IN AUSTRAIA.—The Boston Advertiser states that an English gentleman who became acquainted with the great convenience and invary of ice, while on a visit to Sau Francisco, has recently procurred in this city an ice house complete, with all the appliances and information requisits for preserving the article in a warm chimate. The house, &c. with a quantity of sure New England ice, than which none better can be found in the world was forwarded by ship Montersy, which salled hence 24th uit, for Sydney, N.S.W.

CRIME IN NEW ORLEANS — According to the repet of the Chief of Police of New Orleans, there were 10 833 persons arrested in that city during six months expiring on the 3th November. Of these, 14 were for stabbing and accounting with dangarous weapons, 15 for duelling and 1,500 for fighting and arsault and battery

ceived.

Ool. T. B. Ives, formerly of Yalia Busha ce unity, died in Corpus Christi on the 17th of October, in the second year of his age.

Mr. John McCreary has been elected Chief Just

Gol. T. B. Ivez, formerly of Yalla Busha county, and died in Corpus Christic on the 17th of October, in the 18th second year of his age.

Mr. John McCreary has been elected Chief Justice C. Walker county.

The Scutheesiers Justice and the good authority for the state ment that Hen V. E. Heward will be a candidate for re election to Congress.

Mesers. B. G. Hayne and T. S. Scott have been expointed to open books at Austin for subscriptions to the Houston and Austin Eslirosed stock. They auticipate that the amount of one hundred thousand delians will be taken in Austin.

The olitices of San Autonio gave a complimentary bell on the 28th uit, to the officers of the army who had been stationed there, but are now removed to Corpus Christial. The Western Thom says Mesers Morrell and Siddleggs, who were reported to have been murdered by the indians. returned to San Autonio the other day, and and well. The Taxen adds:—Mr. Morrell has shown as a large number of specimens of gold quarts, ellows sulphane of eliver from Minn is Luco, in the State of Gunaquats, and also a beautiful stalictific from the State of Gunaquats, and also a beautiful stalictific from the State of Gunaquats, and also a beautiful stalictific from Minn is Read, in Durango; also lave from the sans State; blue sulphate of silver, you Minn San Juan; lead and silver cree, from Scanor; black exide of silver, from Minn is Read, in Durango; also lave from the State of Justice glus from Copper from Lake Superior. These specimens are not suly interesting, but valuable and hace been collected and great trout; and considerable expense. They are admired by hundreds who welld pass over the same ground on which they have been gathered, without giving them a should be supplied to the should be supplied to go the former of the minner of the supplied and interesting that the supplied and implementation of the out of the supplied and in the supplied to the other hands and sup

severe diarrhoes, in which opinion, he says, Dr. Morgan ocincides.

A young man named William C. Stow, recently from Bullalo, N. Y., accidentally shot himself on the 7th inst., at Galveston, the ball extering his shall a little over the left eye. He was still living on the 9th.

A letter from Austin says the electors met on the 1st inst, with the exception of the Hou Gry M. Bryan, who declined to act lest he should forfeit his seat in the Legislature. The Hon. W. D. Miller was chosen in his piece and the electoral vote of Texas was cast for Pierce and King.

Theatrical and Musical.

Theatifeal and Musical.

Bowert Theatrae.—This evening Mr Stevens, the pepular and telested stage manager of the Bowery theatra, takes his benefit. The pieces selected are the "Scheniss Gid" the "Irish Lion." and the "Sauggiers of the Mill." In these pieces all the talented mounters of Mr. Hambili's company will appear Although we believe this programme is sufficiently aitractive to draw a large house, yet we are persuaded hundreds will vi-it the theatre more in compilment to the notor than through any other metive. Mr. Stevens is long and favorably known to viciters of the Sowery theatre, and we are certain they will this evening give him a substantial proof of their esteem for his dramatic character.

Broadwar Theatre.—The Riobings Troupe continue to appear in the new fairy speciable and opers called the "Peri." It is announced again for this evening, and the receipts are fer the bundit of Mr. James G. Maeter, the author of the piece. Miss Richings Mr. Biskop, mad the receipts are fer the bundit of Mr. James G. Maeter, the author of the piece. Miss Richings in fact his evening and the receipts are fer the bundit of Mr. Biskop, Maeter, the succeptainments will terminate with the amular of the piece. Miss Richings will estainate with the amular face called the "Woman I Acore" It is haped the friends of Mr. Mueder will use their influence to cross the Biscod way theatre to night. The author deserves a bumper.

Nisio's Gandss — Madame Anna Thillon, whose weedlest abilities as an astress, and whose sweet vocalisation, have gained for her the esteem of the dramatic public, will appear again to night in the new opers of the "Basketmaher's Wife" assisted by Mr. Hudson and other content artists. It requires Hitle from us, in the way of eulogy, in order to particularize the eminent qualities of Anna Thillon as an artist; hundreds who visit Nitoe's nightly, are all lavish is praise of her abilities and faccinating expression; therefore we will content curiety or nightly, are all lavish is praise of her abilities and fac

highly pleased.

Buaron's Theatre—The eccentric drama called "Paris and Leadon," played last evening with the greatest success, will again be presented to-night with the same excellent cast. Meaers, Dyott, Pictide, Burton, Johnston, Miss Weston and Miss Hugbes, in the principal sharesters. The scenery is new and beautiful, presenting a view of London, Dover Heights and Castle, with many other fine paintings. The orchestra will play several exception, whitse and polkas. Mrs. Helman will sing. Kitty Derling." and the entertainments will conclude with the new farce called the "Work of an Artist."

NATIONAL THEATRE—The new and very successful.

with the new farce called the "Work of an Artist."

NATIONAL THEATRE —The new and very surge drama called "Eva the Irish Frincess," which has played for reveral weeks with the greatest success, which has and a great faverite with Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Jones and a great faverite with Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Jones Mr Fox, will sustain the prominent parts in the drown of the "Mountain Drover," and the entertainments will minate with the piece celled "Orang Outang." programme cannot fall to draw a large assemblage to National.

We have the second of the control of th

National.

Wallace's Therathe.—Those who love a beautiful piece of setting, should whit this theather to night, and see fig. Blake in his inimitable representation of Joses Rural, in the beautiful comedy of "Old Heads and Young Hearta." We particularlie this character, because it is ably filled; but there are other very eminent artistate appear in the various characters. Mr. Lester, the accomplished comesion, will appear as Littleton Coke, with Measur Reynolds, Chippendale. Brougham, Miss Laura Keene, and Miss Gould. The amusements terminate with "High Life below Stairs." low Stairs."

low Stairs."

WHITE'S THEATER OF VARIETIES—The amusements selected for this evening, at this popular theatre, are very attractive, comprising the drams entitled "Satan in Paris," the new farce of the "Black Post." in which first C White will sustain the character of Post Office Sam, and the farce of the "Young Widow."

and the farce of the "Young Widow."

American Museum —The drams entitled the "Forty Thieres," is annoussed for both this afterneon and creating. The cast embraces the names of nearly all the leading members of the company. The numerous entiretities contained in the saloem continue to prove as attrective as ever, and Tom Thumb's representations are highly amusing.

Cincus.—There is to be an afternoou as well as evening performance to day at the Amphitheatre. The pregramme provided consists of vaulting, somersting, cavalendes, pony exercises, and a great many other planing scenes in the circle. Great varieties for the nolidays.

nolidays.

CHRISTY'S OFFILE House — Christy's minetrels, whose or nearts always give the atmost pleasure to crowded assemblegue, announce a good programme for this evening.

Woon's MINETREE continue to delight full houses by their excellent delineations of the negro character—a good selection for to night.

BANYARD'S PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND is witness by crowded assemblages nightly, at the Georams, 5 Rossews. by crowded Broadway.

by crowded assemblages nightly, at the Georama, 508 Broadway.

Realer Hullers, the great accromancer, is to give amother of his pleasing strees magiques, at his beautiful exclusion, 559 Broadway, this evening. He has created considerable excitement already by his ingenious and most performances in the necromancy line, but his greatest forte is his really inexpitable power of second sight, which far surpasses all the Rochester or spirit rappers. He minutely describes whits thundolded and seated with his back to the audience, any article exposed—articles of dress, name inside hate, dates of coins, value of bank notes, and last high the gave correctly the numbers on a lottery ticket in possession of a member of Congress, names or numbers written on a state—in fast realized an almost impossibility. We would advise our readers to visit his saloes of wonders, if only to test this miraculous power.

power.

Mr. WSSTERRY. the popular locturer, gives another of his Evenings with the People, on next Wednesday.

Mr. W. L. Fredericks, manager of the Chestrut street Chestre. Philadelphia, is about to withdraw from that establishment and last night received his farewell boness. It is contemplated to erect a new theatre and open house in Beston, at a cost of \$250,000 and the committee having the project in charge are about to apply to the Legislature for an act of incorporation. The site fixed upon is the Meledech co'ate, on Washington street.

Before Judge Green.

Before Judge Green.

Before Judge Green.

Bedwin R Vem Duger ve. Revery Palmer — This actions is brought to recover \$15 the value of a trank and fits contents, alleged to have been lost or not delivered by the driver of one of defendant's coaches, said defondant being a common carrier, and liable for goods lost by him or his agent. The pleintiff proved that one Alouso Van Dwyer who was stopping at the National Rocal in this city, employed the defendant's driver to carry his trunk a cateform of the defendant's driver to carry his trunk a cateform of the defendant of the coarry his trunk cateform of the carry his trunk as a cateform of the country his trunk as a cateform of the cateform of